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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspond nce address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _22 October 2003_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-50_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-50_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This office action is in response to Amendment B, paper number 9, which was filed

October 22, 2003. Claims 1-50 are presented for examination.

2.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. code not included in this office action can be

found in a prior office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   Claims 1, 4, 15-16, 18, 33-35, 38-40, 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Menzies et al. (USPN 6,317,748) (hereinafter Menzies).

As per claim 1, Menzies discloses a management model for managing at least resources

and tasks in a computerized enterprise system, comprising:

a user interface (col. 1 lines 11-28, "network administrators run WEBM-compatible

management applications to perform such tasks as detect machines on a network, inventory

software and hardware configurations, and send key information back to a central database. The

results of the communication may appear on a user interface so as to allow administrators to

view the data of the network device");

a common information model object manager [CIMOM] exposing a first plurality of

standard interfaces, said CIMOM in communication with said user interface through one of said

first plurality of standard interfaces (col. 5 line 61 - col. 6 line 18, "the general architecture of a

CIM installation 68 is shown in Fig. 3, wherein management applications 58_1-58_n are clients

which communicate management information requests with a server known as a Common Information Model Object Manager"); and

at least one provider decoupled from said user interface and communicating with said CIMOM via another of said first plurality of standard interfaces, said provider exposing a second standard interface to allow management of the enterprise system resources and tasks at the provider level (col. 6 lines 19-29, "CIMOM 70 passes the client requests to appropriate servers known as object providers [or simply providers]").

As per claim 4, Menzies discloses the model of claim 1, wherein said second standard interface exposed by said provider includes command methods for getting and setting attribute values (col. 7 lines 16-32, "the Put Class protocol operation is used to create a class definition within the targeted server, while the Get Instance operation retrieves an object from the server that describes a particular instance of some managed object").

As per claim 15, Menzies discloses the model of claim 1, wherein said user interface comprises a Web browser (col. 5 lines 27-35, "Fig. 2 represents the general concept of Web-Based Enterprise Management. As shown in Fig. 2, various sources provide information to management applications 58 in a defined format, via an appropriate protocol, through a management layer").

As per claims 16 and 18, Menzies discloses a computer-readable medium having computer executable components for implementing the management model of claims 1 and 4, respectively (Fig. 1, wherein the disclosure is related to a computer system).

As per claim 33, Menzies discloses a method of exposing an element of an enterprise system to be managed, comprising the steps of:

defining at least one user interface component to expose and allow access to the element on a user interface (col. 1 lines 11-28, "network administrators run WEBM-compatible management applications to perform such tasks as detect machines on a network, inventory software and hardware configurations, and send key information back to a central database. The results of the communication may appear on a user interface so as to allow administrators to view the data of the network device"); and

implement at least one provider for the element, said provider providing a class definition and generating instances of the class to which the element belongs, said provider further providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via the at least one user interface (col. 6 line 61 - col. 7 line 15, "there are instance providers, which are capable of providing multiple keyed instances of a particular class or classes, and class providers, which are capable of providing new CIM classes").

As per claim 34, Menzies discloses the method of claim 33, wherein said step of implementing at least one provider for the element includes the step of defining a schema for the

element (col. 5 lines 36-60, "Central to the management layer 60 is a data representation

formalism [schema] for managed objects known as the Common Information Model").

As per claim 35, Menzies discloses the method of claim 34, wherein said step of defining

a schema for the element comprises the steps of:

identifying management attributes of the element (col. 7 line 62 - col. 8 line 19, "The

basic definition of a unit of management is the class. A class is a named, structured data type,

containing individual item fields called properties. A class is a template for a representation

object for a set of devices which match the class definition");

identifying management tasks associated with the element (col. 7 line 62 - col. 8 line 19,

"While most classes are representation objects for real-world devices, there is no restriction on

the content, or the application of the class to a particular managed object"; col. 3 line 58 - col. 4

line 10, "program modules include routines, programs, objects, components, data structures and

the like that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types");

identifying a base class from common information model [CIM] schema classes (col. 8

lines 20-28, "As in object-oriented paradigms, classes can be derived from superclasses", "the

terms base class and superclass may be used interchangeably to indicate a parent");

deriving a class for the element from the base class (col. 8 lines 20-28, "A derived class

implicitly inherits of contains the entire contents of the superclass. For purposes of simplicity,

the present CIM meta-model supports single inheritance only, although more complex

inheritance models are feasible").

As per claim 38, Menzies discloses the method of claim 33, wherein said step of providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via the at least one user interface comprises the step of implementing a method to set a value of an attribute of the element (col. 7 lines 16-32, "the Put Class protocol operation is used to create a class definition within the targeted server).

As per claim 39, Menzies discloses the method of claim 33, wherein said step of providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via the at least one user interface comprises the step of implementing a method to retrieve a value of an attribute of the element (col. 7 lines 16-32, "the Get Instance operation retrieves an object from the server that describes a particular instance of some managed object")

As pr claim 40, Menzies discloses the method of claim 33, wherein said step of providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via the at least one user interface comprises the step of implementing a method to retrieve a default value of an attribute of the element (col. 8 lines 40-51, "A class defines a template for describing managed objects. Based on a class definition, specific managed objects are defined using one or more instances of that class", wherein upon retrieving a class for manipulation, a template is returned containing default values).

As per claim 46, Menzies discloses a method of creating a managed element for an enterprise system managed by a management framework, comprising the steps of:

selecting a particular element on a user interface that has a corresponding class associated

therewith (col. 5 line 61 - col. 6 line 19, "the client applications 58_1-58_n communicate with the

CIMOM server 70 using the Distributed Component Object Model [DCOM], i.e., by invoking

methods of objects in the CIMOM server 70 over an underlying protocol such as TCP");

requesting a definition of the class from the management framework (col. 7 lines 16-32,

"the Get Instance operation retrieves an object from the server that describes a particular instance

of some managed object");

identifying an appropriate resource provider within the management framework (col. 6

lines 31-41, "in order to service a request, the CIMOM 70 accesses a CIM repository 74 in order

to determine which object provider or providers to contact");

returning the class definition to the user interface (col. 6 lines 42-50, "the providers 72

gather the necessary data from the devices 76_1-76_n using vendor or protocol-specific mechanisms

such as DMI, SNMP, CMIP, or a proprietary mechanism, and return the data to the requesting

CIMOM");

creating an instance of the element (col. 11 lines 53-65, "most servers acting as CIMOMs

will support class creation and update, class retrieval, class deletion, and instance creation and

update"); and

persisting the instance of the element (col. 7 line 16 - col. 8 line 51, wherein once a class

instance is created, it exists until it is explicitly destroyed).

4.   Claim 47 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Johnson, II et al.

(USPN 6,397,245) (hereinafter Johnson).

As per claim 47, Johnson discloses in a computer system having a graphical user interface including a display and a user interface selection device, a method of providing and selecting management tasks and resources, comprising the steps of:

providing a display having multiple panes (Figs. 2-5, wherein the user interfaces supports multiple display pages, depending on the service the user wishes to invoke);

displaying a list of elements available for management in one of said panes (col. 8 lines 24-59, "The top-level Web page may be configured as a static HTML page, since the various ASP scripts for performing diagnostics are predefined, and therefore known. Thus, a static web page presenting this listing of possible diagnostic services may be readily presented to a user through the browser");

displaying data relating to active index items in another of said panes upon selection of one of said elements of said list (col. 8 lines 24-59, "The user may then readily select from the listing of diagnostic services presented on the browser simply by pointing the mouse arrow to one of the diagnostic links, and then 'clicking' on that link", wherein the link then retrieves the information related to that service).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   Claims 2-3, 17, 26-27, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Menzies in view of Fohn et al. (USPN 6,076,091) (hereinafter Fohn).

As per claim 2, Fohn discloses the following limitations not shown by Menzies, specifically the model of claim 1, wherein said at least one provider performs syntax and semantic checks on input received from a user via said user interface and passed via said CIMOM (col. 14 lines 45-67, "the Controller level checks that the semantics are consistent, complete, and correct", wherein the Controller is essentially the same in function as the providers disclosed in Menzies, and the Controllers receive input from a user, and then verify that it is semantically correct).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with Fohn since it allows a greater level of specialization, thus creating a more reliable system. Specifically, by taking semantics checking away from the user module, it can be implemented in a separate checking module, thereby increasing throughput as well as minimizing the functions required to be implemented in the user interface module.

As per claim 3, Fohn discloses the model of claim 2, wherein said user interface performs essentially no syntax and semantic checks of said inputs (col. 14 lines 45-67, "The provider representative inputs model or policy updates, modifications, or deletion requests at 7.2. The request is passed to the Controller level at 7.3", wherein the Controller performs all semantic checks, and thus the user interface inherently performs no syntax or semantic checks.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with Fohn for reasons discussed above in reference to claim 2.

As per claim 17, Menzies discloses a computer-readable medium having computer executable components for implementing the management model of claim 2 (Fig. 1, wherein the disclosure is related to a computer system).

As per claim 26, Menzies discloses a computer-readable medium having a computer-executable management system provider component including computer-executable instructions for performing the steps of:

exposing a standard interface (col. 5 line 61 - col. 6 line 18, "the general architecture of a CIM installation 68 is shown in Fig. 3, wherein management applications 58_1-58_n are clients which communicate management information requests with a server known as a Common Information Model Object Manager");

receiving information via the standard interface relating to management of at least one of an enterprise resource and task (col. 6 lines 19-29, "CIMOM 70 passes the client requests to appropriate servers known as object providers [or simply providers]", wherein the requests are related to management of system resources).

Fohn discloses the following limitations not shown by Menzies, specifically performing syntax and semantic checks on the information (col. 14 lines 45-67, "the Controller level checks that the semantics are consistent, complete, and correct", wherein the Controller is essentially the same in function as the providers disclosed in Menzies, and the Controllers receive input from a user, and then verify that it is semantically correct).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with Fohn for reasons discussed above in reference to claim 2.

based on privileges contained in a user profile (col. 10 lines 36-43, "The database server 212 will only execute a CREATE CONTEXT command when the user issuing the command has the requisite database privileges", wherein it is well known that in a multi-user system, privileges are frequently defined within a user profile for each individual user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with Lei since by only allowing users with the proper privileges to set attributes accordingly, data integrity and security is ensured to a higher extent than if any user was permitted to change attributes at will. To that end, by only allowing users who are permitted to set or change certain attributes to do so, a greater degree of control is obtained over the system, thus creating a system that is easier to manage as well as monitor.

As per claim 7, the modified Menzies does not specifically disclose the model of claim 6, wherein said command method for getting help strings are exposed based on an expertise level contained in a user profile. However, as discussed below in reference to claim 6, including a command method for getting help strings is an obvious modification. In view of this as well as Lei's disclosure that only users with certain permission levels should be allowed to get certain data types, "Official Notice" is taken that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to limit a user's access to certain data unless they are at a high enough level to effectively manage and utilize such data.

As per claims 19 and 21, Menzies discloses a computer-readable medium having computer executable components for implementing the management model of claims 5 and 7 (Fig. 1, wherein the disclosure is related to a computer system).

7.   Claims 6, 14, 20, and 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Menzies.

As per claim 6, "Official Notice" is taken that a command method for getting help strings is well known and expected in the art. Specifically, the use of a command method for getting any number of data types is well known and widely applicable, particularly as it applies to the disclosure of Menzies, which suggests allowing instantiated classes to manipulate data objects. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include a command method for getting help strings since that would allow the model to retrieve help statements and pass it along to the user, thereby making use of the model easier.

As per claim 14, "Official Notice" is taken that the use of a command line interface is well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to consider a command line interface as a potential interface for the claimed model since it remains a common type of interface in systems such as UNIX and MS-DOS. Additionally, these systems are very capable of supporting the other limitations of the parent claim, such as multi-user support, directory services, and interaction with standard interfaces.

As per claim 20, Menzies discloses a computer-readable medium having computer executable components for implementing the management model of claim 6 (Fig. 1, wherein the disclosure is related to a computer system).

As per claims 41-43, "Official Notice" is taken that the retrieval of attributes specific to what is claimed above is well known and expected in the art. Specifically, what is referred to in Menzies in terms of setting and retrieving attribute values is related in a mostly general sense. What specific attributes are modified depends on the specific needs of a particular model. To that end, the retrieval of the claimed attributes are easily implemented in software, and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include methods to retrieve such values if it proved necessary to the functionality of the particular model.

8.   Claims 8-9, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Menzies in view of Antur et al. (6,243,815) (hereinafter Antur).

As per claim 8, Antur discloses the following limitations not shown by Menzies, specifically the model of claim 1, further comprising an active directory (AD) containing system resource information (col. 3 lines 50-62, "Such directory services are preferably Novell Directory Services, Microsoft's Active Directory Services, LDAP and other directory services provide central points of administration for entire networks of networks. DS typically maintain information about every resource on the network").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with

Antur since the use of a directory service allows management of system resources regardless of

physical location. It simplifies resource allocation in that in order to allow a user access to a

particular resource, only a small modification to that user's profile is necessary to make the

update. In this way, network traffic can be minimized by not having each user individually log

in to each application, rather the initial logon sets the permission level for the remainder of the

session.

As per claim 9, Antur discloses the model of claim 8, wherein system resource

information includes at least one user profile (col. 3 lines 50-62, "DS typically maintain

information about every resource on the network, including users").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with

Antur for reasons discussed above in reference to claim 8.

As per claim 22, Menzies discloses a computer-readable medium having computer

executable components for implementing the management model of claim 8 (Fig. 1, wherein the

disclosure is related to a computer system).

9.   Claims 10, 23, and 44-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Menzies in view of Arendt et al. (USPN 6,003,075) (hereinafter Arendt).

As per claim 10, Arendt discloses the following limitations not shown by Menzies, specifically the model of claim 1, wherein said second standard interface exposed by said provider includes command methods for saving and restoring configuration data (col. 7 lines 4-16, "The configuration is restored by an ordered undoing of the changes applied by any software components which have applied their portion of the configuration change").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with Arendt since it allows the restoration of the system to a known functional state in the case of an error or failure. That is, if any changes to the system's configuration are applied and an unstable or failure state is the result, the system may revert to the last known good configuration, thus restoring the integrity of the system.

As per claim 23, Menzies discloses a computer-readable medium having computer executable components for implementing the management model of claim 10 (Fig. 1, wherein the disclosure is related to a computer system).

As per claim 44, Arendt discloses the following limitations not shown by Menzies, specifically the method of claim 33, wherein said step of providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via the at least one user interface comprises the step of implementing a method to store a configuration of the element (col. 7 lines 4-16, "The configuration is restored by an ordered undoing of the changes applied by any software components which have applied their portion of the configuration change", wherein the original configuration is saved in the

sense that each software component that changes the configuration logs that change, and the original state is able to be restored by backtracking those changes).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with Arendt for reasons discussed above in reference to claim 10.

As per claim 45, Arendt discloses the method of claim 33, wherein said step of providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via the at least one user interface comprises the step of implementing a method to restore a configuration of the element (col. 7 lines 4-16, "The configuration is restored by an ordered undoing of the changes applied by any software components which have applied their portion of the configuration change", wherein the original configuration is saved in the sense that each software component that changes the configuration logs that change, and the original state is able to be restored by backtracking those changes).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with Arendt for reasons discussed above in reference to claim 10.

10.   Claims 11-13, 24-25, and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Menzies in view of Das et al. (6,493,688) (hereinafter Das).

As per claim 11, Das discloses the following limitations not shown by Menzies, specifically the model of claim 1, wherein said provider dynamically localizes a language of said user interface (col. 1 lines 41-63, "a very detailed user profile can be established, allowing an

accurate estimation of those programs that will be appreciated by the user. Other attributes may be used as well, e.g. the time of day,... language, presence of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and white programs, etc.").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with Das since in today's computing environment, global scalability is essential to a product's success or failure. Therefore, by allowing the model to be modified to suit language preferences of different users, it may become available to more people to use in a user-friendly manner, thereby increasing the potential distribution.

As per claim 12, "Official Notice" is taken that the use of multiple languages within a Web browser is well known and expected in the art. As Das teaches of modifying the language of a program based on preferences contained in a user profile, a demonstration of a Web browser that supports multi-language capability thus is easily suitable to implement such a method. An exemplary example of a Web browser capable of supporting multiple languages would be Microsoft's Internet Explorer, among others. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to support the localizing of a language preference within a Web browser since the Web is among the most commonly used Internet tools worldwide. To that end, in order to make a product available to a global market, the ability to support multiple languages based on a user profile within that browser would serve that purpose.

As per claim 13, Das discloses the model of claim 11, wherein said provider dynamically localizes a language of said user interface based on settings in a user profile (col. 1 lines 41-63,

"a very detailed user profile can be established, allowing an accurate estimation of those programs that will be appreciated by the user. Other attributes may be used as well, e.g. the time of day,...language, presence of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and white programs, etc.").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with Das for reasons discussed above in reference to claim 11.

As per claim 24-25, Menzies discloses a computer-readable medium having computer executable components for implementing the management model of claim 11-12 (Fig. 1, wherein the disclosure is related to a computer system).

As per claim 50, Menzies discloses a method of dynamically localizing a user interface which exposes and allows access to an element of an enterprise system to be managed, comprising the steps of:

implementing at least one provider for the element, said provider providing a standard interface to allow management of the element via a user interface (col. 6 line 61 - col. 7 line 15, "there are instance providers, which are capable of providing multiple keyed instances of a particular class or classes, and class providers, which are capable of providing new CIM classes").

Das discloses the following limitations not shown by Menzies, specifically extracting language preference information for a user (col. 1 lines 41-63, "a very detailed user profile can be established, allowing an accurate estimation of those programs that will be appreciated by the

As per claim 27, Menzies discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 26, wherein said computer-executable management system provider component further includes computer-executable instructions for performing the steps of getting and setting an attribute value (col. 7 lines 16-32, "the Put Class protocol operation is used to create a class definition within the targeted server, while the Get Instance operation retrieves an object from the server that describes a particular instance of some managed object").

As per claim 29, "Official Notice" is taken that a command method for getting help strings is well known and expected in the art. Specifically, the use of a command method for getting any number of data types is well known and widely applicable, particularly as it applies to the disclosure of Menzies, which suggests allowing instantiated classes to manipulate data objects. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include a command method for getting help strings since that would allow the model to retrieve help statements and pass it along to the user, thereby making use of the model easier.

6.   Claims 5, 7, 19, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Menzies in view of Lei et al. (USPN 6,487,552) (hereinafter Lei).

As per claim 5, Lei discloses the following limitations not shown by Menzies, specifically the model of claim 4, wherein said command methods for getting and setting attribute values are exposed for only particular attributes of said system resources and tasks

user. Other attributes may be used as well, e.g. the time of day,...language, presence of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and white programs, etc."); and

dynamically localizing the user interface based on the language preference information (col. 1 lines 41-63, "a very detailed user profile can be established, allowing an accurate estimation of those programs that will be appreciated by the user. Other attributes may be used as well, e.g. the time of day,...language, presence of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and white programs, etc.").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with Das for reasons discussed above in reference to claim 11.

11.   Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Menzies in view of Fohn in view of Lei.

As per claim 28, Lei discloses the following limitations not shown by the modified Menzies, specifically the computer-readable medium of claim 27, wherein said computer-executable management system provider component further includes computer-executable instructions for performing the step of extracting user profile information from an external database, and wherein said steps of getting and setting an attribute value are exposed for particular attribute values based on the user profile (col. 10 lines 36-43, "The database server 212 will only execute a CREATE CONTEXT command when the user issuing the command has the requisite database privileges", wherein it is well known that in a multi-user system, privileges are frequently defined within a user profile for each individual user).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified Menzies with Lei since by only allowing users with the proper privileges to set attributes accordingly, data integrity and security is ensured to a higher extent than if any user was permitted to change attributes at will. To that end, by only allowing users who are permitted to set or change certain attributes to do so, a greater degree of control is obtained over the system, thus creating a system that is easier to manage as well as monitor.

12.   Claims 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Menzies in view of Fohn in view of Das.

As per claim 30, Das discloses the following limitations not shown by the modified Menzies, specifically the computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein said computer-executable management system provider component further includes computer-executable instructions for performing the step of extracting user language preference information from an external component, and wherein said step of getting help strings includes the step of dynamically localizing the help strings based on the user language preference information (col. 1 lines 41-63, "a very detailed user profile can be established, allowing an accurate estimation of those programs that will be appreciated by the user. Other attributes may be used as well, e.g. the time of day,…language, presence of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and white programs, etc.").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified Menzies with Das since in today's computing environment, global scalability is essential to a

product's success or failure. Therefore, by allowing the model to be modified to suit language

preferences of different users, it may become available to more people to use in a user-friendly

manner, thereby increasing the potential distribution.

As per claim 31, Das discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 29, wherein said

computer-executable management system provider component further includes computer-

executable instructions for performing the step of extracting user profile information from an

external database, and wherein said step of getting help strings is exposed based on the user

profile (col. 1 lines 41-63, "a very detailed user profile can be established, allowing an accurate

estimation of those programs that will be appreciated by the user. Other attributes may be used

as well, e.g. the time of day,...language, presence of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and

white programs, etc.").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified

Menzies with Das for reasons discussed above in reference to claim 30.

13.   Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Menzies in view

of Fohn in view of Arendt.

As per claim 32, Arendt discloses the following limitations not shown by the modified

Menzies, specifically the computer-readable medium of claim 26, wherein said computer-

executable management system provider component further includes computer-executable

instructions for performing the steps of saving and restoring enterprise configuration data to and

from an external memory component (col. 7 lines 4-16, "The configuration is restored by an ordered undoing of the changes applied by any software components which have applied their portion of the configuration change").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified Menzies with Arendt since it allows the restoration of the system to a known functional state in the case of an error or failure. That is, if any changes to the system's configuration are applied and an unstable or failure state is the result, the system may revert to the last known good configuration, thus restoring the integrity of the system.

14.   Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Menzies in view of Johnson.

As per claim 36, Johnson discloses the following limitations not shown by Menzies, specifically the method of claim 33, wherein said user interface component is a Web user interface, and wherein the step of defining at least one user interface component to expose and allow access to the element on a user interface comprises the steps of:

defining Web elements that add links to the managed element in a Web UI framework (col. 8 lines 24-59, "a static web page presenting this listing of possible diagnostic services may be readily presented to a user through the browser 102. The user may then readily select from the listing of diagnostic services presented on the browser, simply by pointing the mouse arrow to one of the diagnostic links, and then 'clicking' on that link"); and

implementing ASP scripts that implement the at least one provider (col. 8 lines 24-59,

"the first or top-level Web page associated with the inventive diagnostic system is a static web

page that contains a plurality of links to individual ASP scripts").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with

Johnson since ASP scripting is a well established means of implementing program modules

within a web page, while simulatenously providing an easy to use interface, such as a web

browser. Additionally, since the management system of Menzies is disclosed as web-based, the

use of ASP would be an obvious choice, since it would easily implement the data structures

needed to define resource objects, in addition to any other functionality.

15.   Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Menzies in view

of Johnson in view of Das.

As per claim 37, Das discloses the following limitations not shown by the modified

Menzies, specifically the method of claim 36, wherein the step of implementing ASP scripts

comprises the step of localizing a language of the ASP scripts (col. 1 lines 41-63, "a very

detailed user profile can be established, allowing an accurate estimation of those programs that

will be appreciated by the user. Other attributes may be used as well, e.g. the time of

day,...language, presence of subtitles, bilingual broadcasting, black and white programs, etc.").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified

Menzies with Das since in today's computing environment, global scalability is essential to a

product's success or failure. Therefore, by allowing the model to be modified to suit language

preferences of different users, it may become available to more people to use in a user-friendly

manner, thereby increasing the potential distribution.

16.   Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Menzies in view

of Stauber et al. (USPN 6,574,635) (hereinafter Stauber).

As per claim 48, Stauber discloses the following limitations not shown by Menzies,

specifically the model of claim 1, wherein said first plurality of standard interfaces exposed by

said CIMOM are COM interfaces (col. 13 line 65 - col. 15 line 15, "COM Interfaces: These

interfaces expose object interfaces within the application [Siebel VB], or from an external

programming language [Siebel COM Data Server and Automation Server]. This technology

provides for external application integration within the same server").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Menzies with

Stauber since COM interfaces are commonly used, in that they are open sourced and widespread

in the computing industry. Supporting integration of COM interfaces is especially beneficial for

supporting remote applications and devices, such as the resources managed by the object

manager of Menzies.

17.   Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Menzies in view

of Fohn in view of Stauber.

As per claim 48, Stauber discloses the following limitations not shown by the modified Menzies, specifically the model of claim 1, wherein said first plurality of standard interfaces exposed by said CIMOM are COM interfaces (col. 13 line 65 - col. 15 line 15, "COM Interfaces: These interfaces expose object interfaces within the application [Siebel VB], or from an external programming language [Siebel COM Data Server and Automation Server]. This technology provides for external application integration within the same server").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified Menzies with Stauber since COM interfaces are commonly used, in that they are open sourced and widespread in the computing industry. Supporting integration of COM interfaces is especially beneficial for supporting remote applications and devices, such as the resources managed by the object manager of Menzies.

Conclusion

18.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's
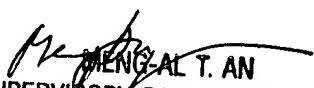
disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Syed J Ali whose telephone number is (703) 305-8106. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8-5:30, 2nd Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Meng-Ai T An can be reached on (703) 305-9678. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Syed Ali
January 21, 2004

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